Original Dpdated	Corrected Supplemental			
LRB Number 09-2847/1	Introduction Number AB-0515			
Description Reckless bodily harm to a child and providing a	penalty			
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations Reve	Increase Costs - May be possible to absorb within agency's budget enues Decrease Costs Decrease Costs			
☐ No Local Government Costs ☑ Indeterminate 1. ☐ Increase Costs ☐ Permissive ☐ Mandatory ☐ Perm	ease Revenue			
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature Date			
DA/ Phil Werner (608) 267-2700	Tom Herman (608) 266-0239 10/26/2009			

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DA 10/26/2009

LRB Number	09-2847/1	Introduction Number	AB-0515	Estimate Type	Original
Description					
Reckless bodi	ly harm to a child an	d providing a penalty			

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Should this bill be enacted, prosecutors anticipate a minor fiscal impact on their offices due to the increased penalties.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Prosecutors anticipate a minor long-term fiscal impact on their offices as a result of increased penalties associated with the bill.

Original Dpdated	Corrected Supplemental
LRB Number 09-2847/1	Introduction Number AB-0515
Description Reckless bodily harm to a child and providing a	penalty
Fiscal Effect	
Appropriations Reve	ease Existing enues ease Existing ease Existing enues To absorb within agency's budget Tyes Decrease Costs
Permissive Mandatory Perm 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Towns Village Cities Counties Others Ease Revenue School WTCS Districts Districts
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO PRS	Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations SEG SEGS
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature Date
DOC/ Dawn Woeshnick (608) 240-5417	Robert Margolies (608) 240-5056 10/26/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOC 10/26/2009

LRB Number (09-2847/1	Introduction Number	AB-0515	Estimate Type	Original
Description					
Reckless bodily	harm to a child and	d providing a penalty			

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law a person convicted of causing great bodily harm to a child under s.948.03(3)(a) is guilty of a Class G felony (maximum of 5 years confinement and 5 years extended supervision).

This bill would change the penalty to a Class E felony (maximum of 10 years confinement and 5 years extended supervision).

In FY08, the Department of Corrections admitted 9 inmates to prison who had been convicted under s.948.03(3)(a). The fiscal impact of this bill is dependent on whether an offender would serve a longer term of confinement under this bill than he or she would have under existing criminal penalties.

The average FY09 annual cost for an inmate in a DOC institution is approximately \$31,800. However, when there is excess capacity in DOC facilities, the incremental costs (i.e. food, health care and clothing) of housing a small number of inmates is approximately \$4,900, based on FY09 costs. When there is no excess capacity in DOC facilities, as is currently the case, the Department uses contract beds at a rate of \$18,800 annually per person.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Original U	pdated Correc	ted	Supplemental
LRB Number 09-2847/1	Introductio	n Number 📝	AB-0515
Description Reckless bodily harm to a child and p	roviding a penalty		
Fiscal Effect			
State: No State Fiscal Effect Indeterminate Increase Existing Appropriations Decrease Existing Appropriations Create New Appropriations	☐ Increase Existing Revenues ☐ Decrease Existing Revenues		is - May be possible iin agency's budget No
Permissive Mandatory	4. Decrease Revenue	5.Types of Local Government U Towns Counties School Districts	
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED PRO	Aft PRS SEG SEGS	fected Ch. 20 Ap	propriations
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signatu	ire	Date
DOJ/ Mark Rinehart (608) 264-9463	Mark Rinehart (608)	264-9463	11/4/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOJ 11/4/2009

LRB Number	09-2847/1	Introduction Number	AB-0515	Estimate Type	Original
Description					
Reckless bodily harm to a child and providing a penalty					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The Department of Justice does not anticipate a fiscal impact due to the enactment of 2009 Assembly Bill 515.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

☐ Updated	Corrected Supplement	ental
LRB Number 09-2847/1	Introduction Number AB-0515	-
Description Reckless bodily harm to a child and providing a	penalty	
Fiscal Effect		
Appropriations Reversible Permissive Mandatory Peers	5.Types of Local Government Units Affected Towns Village Towns Others Ease Revenue	budget █ No
Fund Sources Affected	Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations	s
GPR FED PRO PRS	SEG SEGS	.,
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature D	ate
SPD/ Mike Tobin (608) 266-8259	Krista Ginger (608) 264-8572	0/30/2009

Fiscal Estimate Narratives SPD 10/30/2009

LRB Number	09-2847/1	Introduction Number	AB-0515	Estimate Type	Original
Description					
Reckless bodily harm to a child and providing a penalty					

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

The State Public Defender (SPD) is statutorily authorized and required to appoint attorneys to represent indigent defendants in criminal proceedings. The SPD plays a major role in ensuring that the Wisconsin justice system complies with the right to counsel provided by both the state and federal constitutions. Any legislation has the potential to increase SPD costs if it creates a new criminal offense, expands the definition of an existing criminal offense, or increases the penalties for an existing offense.

Although this bill would not create a new crime, it would increase the penalties for the crime of recklessly causing great bodily harm to a child. The crime would be reclassified from a class G felony to a class E felony. The SPD's average cost per felony appointed to private bar attorneys was \$584.62 for the same fiscal year. The SPD does not have separate data on the average costs for class G and class E felonies; however, an offense with a higher maximum penalty generally requires more attorney time to provide proper representation.

Because probation or prison can be ordered upon conviction for felony crimes, this change would increase the period of time during which a defendant may be placed on probation or, in the case of a prison sentence, may be supervised on extending supervision after release from prison. Thus, the bill would indirectly lead to additional cases in which the Department of Corrections (DOC) would seek to revoke probation or extended supervision. The SPD provides representation in proceedings commenced by the Department of Corrections (DOC) to revoke supervision. Thus, the bill would indirectly increase the number of cases in which the SPD appoints attorneys in revocation proceedings. The average cost during fiscal year 2009 for SPD representation by a private bar attorney in a revocation proceeding was \$382.18.

Therefore, the SPD would incur additional costs under this bill. Because of the annual caseloads for staff attorney positions specified for budgeting purposes under § 977.08(5), Stats., it would be more cost effective to add staff attorney positions if a significant number of SPD cases resulted from this provision of the bill.

The SPD does not have data to determine the number of cases in which this proposed increased penalty enhancer would apply. In fiscal year 2009, the SPD appointed an attorney in 740 cases involving, as the primary charge, physical abuse of a child contrary to section 948.03, Stats. However, this total includes other allegations brought under section 948.03, in addition to the specific allegation of recklessly causing great bodily injury.

Counties are also subject to increased costs when a new crime is created. There are some defendants who, despite exceeding the SPD's statutory financial guidelines, are constitutionally eligible for appointment of counsel because it would be a substantial hardship for them to retain an attorney. The court is required to appoint counsel at county expense for these defendants. Thus, the counties would experience increased costs attributable to the higher classification of criminal charges resulting from this bill. The counties could also incur additional costs associated with incarceration of defendants, pending trial (or pending completion of revocation process) and after sentencing.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications